

The Labrador Boundary!

INTERCOLONIAL DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

On all four with her other proceedings in the region has been the action of Canada against the boundary dispute. One fall the Dominion cruiser Montcalm brought from Quebec to Hamilton Inlet a party of nine surveyors and a lawyer, and a specially-appointed surveyor, and they established themselves at the head of Lake Melville, a salt-water basin 110 miles from the coast line, building a camp and clearing a field, and branding trees and rocks with the legend "Province of Quebec." During the winter they surveyed the basin and inlet, and rivers emptying into them, and in May last, after presumably satisfying themselves of the merits of their case, the special Sheriff seized the logs in due form and declared them forfeited to the Province he represented. An agreement was reached whereby the company was allowed to give bonds and continue to work at sawing the timber, as there was no disposition to cripple the company in its operations, but as a result of the interference and the uncertainty regarding the outcome, the company soon suspended operations, and no others have since attempted cutting there.

Hamilton Inlet is an arm of the sea that extends into the heart of the Labrador hinterland for 140 miles, the salt water being perceptible that far, and the tide rising and falling noticeably there, while the incoming flood "backs up" the river water, in the form of a tide, for some miles further inland. The Quebec surveyors established themselves on, and appeared to regard as part of their province, the territory 30 miles nearer the sea. Yet the one fact clearly affirmed by the Alaska arbitration was that the "coast" followed the sinuosities of the land, and wherever the water front was washed by the salt sea that strand was part of the "coast." If this principle be applied to the present controversy it is manifest that Canada cannot make good her title to Lake Melville's borders, seeing that the ocean penetrates several miles south further inland. Clearly, then, Canada is about to advance, in this case, the headland theory, and claim that Newfoundland is only entitled to the actual Atlantic Ocean line. Even this, however, will involve the question of how far back such a line should be construed as extending, since the permanent settlers on the outer sea-face are in the habit of withdrawing up the rivers some 20 or 30 miles inland each winter, to obtain shelter from the various blizzards which assail the outer margin, and to pursue the trapping industry amid the snow-clad forests, when the wild denizens of the forest—the moose, the caribou, the muskox, and the wolf—wander from these forests for firing, for building houses and boats, and for the construction of fishing stations, and if Newfoundland should be restricted to such a mere littoral occupancy as Canada claims, these people would be prevented from using the nearest hinterland any longer. The undisturbed possession, however, of all this territory by them for all these years, the fact that the Hudson Bay Company has paid duties on all goods landed at their posts, whether intended for their own use or for barter to the Indian tribes of the interior, and the recognized preponderating influence of Newfoundland in the region for almost a century, should make it difficult for Canada, with any show of justice, to push Newfoundland back to a mere fringe of coast, and secure all the rest of the "principality" for herself.

In 1836 the Dominion Government extended the boundaries of Quebec Province northward and eastward, by including in the province a portion of Ungava territory, so as to give her an outlet to Hudson Bay and the eastern portion of the Mingan district beyond the Saguenay, and extending to the westerly boundary of Labrador. This latter, though, was not described; and it is a significant circumstance that while the Canadian maps published many years ago represented Newfoundland as owning a large section of Labrador, each succeeding issue shows her area there on a diminishing scale, until now she is indicated by a barely visible line along the seaboard.

It will not be found an easy matter to dispose of this question, and the Imperial Privy Council, to which it will be submitted for adjustment, will find the lack of evidence as to the extent of hinterland occupation by either party one of the most serious difficulties in the way. There is a natural boundary there, known as the height of land—an elevated plateau

running north and south through the region, at a distance, approximately 100 miles back from the headwaters of Hamilton Inlet, which, if decided upon, would have this justification behind it, that the country watered by rivers flowing westward would be regarded as Canada's and that watered by east-flowing rivers Newfoundland's. But as this would give the latter everything she claims, and would leave Canada without the Atlantic outlet she so ardently desires, she would not accept such a decision with really good grace; and, in view of the bitter resentment with which she received the decision in the Alaska boundary question, and her outspoken comments as to the alleged injustice of that award, it is feared here that England may seek to even matters up by giving her the lion's share this time, and leaving Newfoundland with only a smattering of what she believes to be hers on the Labrador peninsula. It will, however, take probably a year to reach a decision on the subject, owing to the difficulties of making up a case, and meanwhile the matter will form a fruitful theme for discussion in both countries.

The collection of revenue was also carried on there from the early part of the last century, though temporarily abandoned at intervals. In 1832 Governor Bannerman reported to the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Minister, that the Newfoundland Government intended to establish courts and Custom Houses on Labrador, and to impose the same duties that are levied under the annual revenue Acts here, adding that forty years before an attempt to collect duties was made, and was resisted by the wealthy fishing firms there, but that Earl Russell, then Colonial Minister, informed the Governor that, as a dependency of the Colony, there could be no question as to the legality of levying the same duties there that were levied at St. John's, in which view the Duke of Newcastle concurred.

This is the region that Quebec and the Dominion of Canada, as the paramount Power there, have challenged Newfoundland's right to. The Hudson Bay Company had formerly the exclusive right of trading with the Indians of that part of the region which had rivers flowing into the vast bay from which the company takes its name; but the company sold this right to Canada in 1870, and Canada is therefore the owner today of all the water-shed thus embraced, and has sovereign jurisdiction over it. But the point has never been made, until recently, that Canada possesses only sovereignty over the territory watered by the rivers that flow eastward to the Atlantic; and to the uninitiated mind this would appear the deal solution—for the "height of land" or water shed to be the political as well as the geographical dividing line.

The original boundary was the St. John River to the Hudson Bay. In 1824, however, in Governor Cochrane's commission, the boundaries are described as "from the entrance of Hudson Strait to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon, on the said coast, to the 52nd degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to the said coast of Labrador." This provokes discussion as to what is Hudson Strait; does it begin at Cape Chidley, as modern maps show, or at Cape Hope's advance on the west side of Ungava Bay, as the ancient cartographers put it? If the latter, as would seem natural in a proclamation drafted from a map 80 or 90 years old, then such a boundary line would give Newfoundland a very large slice of the hinterland; but if the former, then it would not even give her the whole coast line, because this curves westward at one point, and a line drawn from Cape Chidley to the fifty-second parallel, at the point described, would give her control over only the northern and southern sections of the coast, leaving the middle removed from her authority. This, it is clear from the wording of the clause and from the whole administrative practice of ninety-seven years, was never intended, and therefore such a boundary line as is defined is impossible, and cannot be regarded as binding upon Newfoundland. On the other hand, the Canadians bitterly contest the theory that Ungava Bay is within our jurisdiction and one of the topics assigned to the "Adventures," recently sent north by the Dominion Government, is that of establishing a North West Police post there, in order to assert Canada's sovereignty over that region and to prevent Newfoundland from putting forward any claim to the watershede theory. — Financial News, March 6th, 1913.

SOPER & MOORE

To Arrive

- S. S. City of Sydney:
- 50 brls. Fresh Packed APPLES
- Spices, Baldwin, etc.
- 10 bunches KAKAMAS.
- 50 brls. NEW CABBAGE.
- 10 crates GREEN CABBAGE.
- 50 bags TURNIPS.
- 20 bags PARSNIPS.
- 15 bags CARROTS.
- 25 sacks BLACK OATS.
- 5 brls. CRANBERRIES.

Soper & Moore.

Spring Remedies



Oh, this is the season when a man's feelings are so sensitive, his system is loaded with various ailments, he spends all his troubles for remedial drugs, and swallows five bushels of vitriol pills. His blood is depraved and his liver is balky, there's a burn on his tongue and a boil on his knee, and often he longs, when he's feeling so rocky, for burdock and bonsect and sassafras tea. Ah, where is the noble old beverage who brewed it, the tea of our fathers, that healed them so quickly? The beverage who boiled it and stirred it and stewed it, and flooded the works of the folks who were sick? She's gone, the yark woman! A foolish world mocked her, she's sailing alone on a casaca sea, and now we must go to the druggist and doctor, we can't have a swig of her sassafras tea. My blood's out of whack and my stomach is fussy, I go to the druggist, the selling man's hope; he mixes some poison that's messy and mussy, and charges three bones for a dime's worth of dope. My diaphragm's sore and my collar bone itches, from pain and discomfort I seldom am free, and often I yearn for the old fashioned witch who brewed up their cauldrons of sassafras tea.

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Charge of Killing Wife and Giving Poison To Others.

Berlin, April 17.—A modern Bluebeard has been arrested in Frankfurt on the charge of murdering one wife and attempting to kill a second and a third. Karl Hoff, aged 50, a druggist, an expert fencer, and international adventurer, and a dabbler in black magic was seized by the police, after paying a visit to his third wife, who is lying dangerously ill at a hospital showing symptoms of arsenical poisoning. It is said that the prisoner has already confessed to an attempt to murder his wife, in order to obtain the insurance on her life. Hoff served in the army and then travelled in India and the Far East. Returning from his travels he established himself near Frankfurt as a dog fancier. He married and insured his wife's life for a large sum. Accused of Poisoning Wife and Child. Soon afterwards his wife and child died, and Hoff was openly accused of poisoning them. He promptly sued his accusers for libel. The bodies were exhumed, but no proof of poisoning was found, so Hoff won his case. Soon afterward Hoff married again, and insured his second wife's life for a large sum. She also soon fell sick. The Lokal-Anzeiger says that she died but the Telegraph says that she obtained a divorce, thus doubtless saving her life. Two years ago Hoff met the woman who became his third wife, marrying her in London. Although he went through the bankruptcy court in 1911, he insured this wife's life for \$20,000. Last June she became ill, but recovered. In February she was ill again, and was taken to a hospital. The doctors immediately suspected poison, and the husband was placed under secret surveillance. Finally the evidence became strong enough to justify his arrest. A deadly drug was found in his pocket. Hoff says he had intended to commit suicide.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GALLIC IN COWS.

The Curse of the Cigarette.

Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice of New Zealand, issues a most interesting pamphlet to his fellow-citizens dealing with the besetting sins of the day. Sir Robert is most concerned about the inroads of the cigarette. For the nine months ended September 30, New Zealand imported 168,971,584 cigarettes. If that rate of importation were continued for the three concluding months of the year, the total for 1912 would be 225,286,572. This apart from tobacco and cigars. Sir Robert calculates that the cost of tobacco, in its various forms imported and the duties paid, exceeded in 1912 one million sterling, without including the profits of the wholesale dealer or the retailer. "What a waste!" The cigarette has always been as much a woe to Sir Robert Stout as it was to Mr. Bronson, in "The Belle of New York." To strengthen the case Elbert Hubbard is cited. That "able American" is quoted as saying that the future of the cigarette lies behind him, and that it never pays to advance his pay. Drugs are always bad for the healthy, and Sir Robert declares that nicotine is a drug that deadens the spirit. It is a sedative, and weakens the love of study. Alcoholism is similarly indicted. "Any man or woman who weakens his or her health by indulging in alcohol, or in any other drugs, is committing a crime against society!" The decay of thrift is the subject of further advice to the young. Finally, Sir Robert compiles the young man's Five Commandments. Here they are:—

1. Nothing can be got without labor.
2. Everything that tends to lessen physical strength is a wrong to one's self and an injury to one's country.
3. Without thrift there is not much of a future for anyone.
4. A Savings Bank habit is ten thousand times more valuable than an alcoholic or a nicotine habit.
5. Without high ideals life is not worth living.

—Australian Christian World.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. MULLEN.

Given Away.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, who has been figuring in the American courts, once told this story against himself. Some years ago he was writing an article on prison life, and in order to get his facts he was permitted to visit the local gaol. He happened to mention at home the work he was engaged on, and the younger members of his family were greatly interested. Shortly afterwards he was taking his youngest daughter on a railway journey in a very crowded train. As the train passed a large and gloomy-looking building one of the passengers asked: "What is that place?" "That is the county gaol," Mr. Hawthorne replied. Up rose the shrill voice of his little daughter: "Say, poppa, is that the gaol you were in?"

Centenaries Of Gas.

In 1792 a manufacturer of Redruth in Cornwall named Murdoch made gas to light his home and factory. Pall Mall, in London, 1807, was the first street to be lighted by gas; Philadelphia introduced it in 1815; Boston in 1822, and New York in 1825.

Gas is obtained from coal, which is heated in large retorts; the heavy gas drawn off passes by a pipe, called the hydraulic main, through a number of curved pipes called condensers, in which process coal tar and ammoniacal liquor condense and fall into a well. The gas passes to purifiers over alkali lime, which takes up sulphurated hydrogen and carbonic acid; it is then headed downward to the gas holder, a large tank having its base resting on water, and from which the gas is distributed to the consumers.

Certain by-products are obtained in the course of manufacture which are more valuable than the gas itself; these include coke, ammoniac, aniline, phenol or carbolic acid, naphthalene dyes, various artificial drugs and basic perfumes.—From the Christian Herald.

EAGLES CARGO.—The S. S. Eagle landed 16,000 seals up to noon and will finish unloading this evening. It is expected she will turn out 20,000.

GETTING BETTER.—Mr. Thomas Redmond, of Penneck & Co.'s, who had been ill for some time past is now out of danger and will be about again in due course.

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(SAMPLE)

One of the famous model F, NEW HUDSON bicycles, fitted with the well-known

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This machine is built especially for the Colonies and is guaranteed to give every satisfaction. Call and see this new model. Also illustrated Catalogue, and place your order for early delivery.

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With Soft Detachable Collar, at

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They are a rare combination of smart styles, superior quality and attractiveness.

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Just Watch It!

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St. John's, Newfoundland.

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10 Bxs. Purity Butter,

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| SELECTED ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE | PURINA RICE. |
| DUTCH CREAM CHEESE | 1,000 Boxes |
| PIMENTO CHEESE, 12c. | NECCO CANDIES. |
| GORGONZOLA CHEESE. | 3 Leaders: |
| STILTON CHEESE. | Signet Chocolates. |
| INGERSOLL CREAM CHEESE. | 5 lb. box \$1.25 |
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